The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868. NUMBER 282.

Employment Agents.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted—Female Help.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—Correspondence.

Wanted—Real Estate.

Machinery.

Partners Wanted.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Pianos.

...Day's Proceedings in the Trial of the President.

Conclusion of Judge Curtis' Opening Argument.

Examination of General Lorenzo Thomas.

His Testimony Considered as Damaging to the President's Case.

...of Other Witnesses to be Called.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Politics.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FAR WEST.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

MICHIGAN.

MISSOURI.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK.

CRIME.

Murder in Jersey County, Ill.

CANADA.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

The Erie War.

Official Courtesies.

Return of Fenian Ex-Prisoners.

Storm at the East.

Railroad Bill Defeated.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His Last Reading in Boston—He Makes a Brief Speech, and Retires Under Three Cheers from the Audience Standing.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting in the Third Ward—Announcements for this Evening.

Democratic Primary Meetings Yesterday.

A REMARKABLE CHURCH INCIDENT.

The Kuklux Klan in Washington.

Effect of the Murder of D'Arcy McGee in New York.

Hats and Caps.

NEW GOODS at ELLIOTT & STRYKER'S, Fashionable Hatters.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of New Styles ever offered in the West.

ALSO, A NEW STOCK OF FINE GLOVES.

Elliott & Stryker, Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

Dress Silk Hats. BROADWAY AND YOUNG MEN'S STYLES. KLOKKE & HAND'S, 133 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 31 NORTH CLARK-ST.

DUNLAP. IN ADDITION TO THE DRESS SILK HATS ... SPECIALTIES ... Brewster, Hatter, Sherman House.

NEW STYLES, ALL THE POPULAR NEW STYLES OF HATS & CAPS. BISHOP & BARNES, 115 Lake-st.

Professional.

HAVE ARRIVED. Drs. BARTH & CO., No. 141 Madison-st.

Wanted.

TO MERCHANTS. ... "BUSINESS," P. O. Box 1316.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New Music.

The Grand Duchess LIBRETTO, ... LYON & HEALY, Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Educational.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Pews to Rent.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Park.

St. James' Episcopal Church.

Gloves, &c.

FOR EASTER SUNDAY.

Real Estate Wanted.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Photographic.

For Sale.

Real Estate Securities.

HORSES!

Base Ball Goods.

KELLEY'S EMPORIUM.

Moths.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

New Publications.

THE CHICAGOAN. READY AT 10 A. M. THIS, APRIL 11, THE FIRST NUMBER OF The Chicagoan, A New, Original Weekly Journal of Literature, Science, Art, the Drama, Music and Society.

S. L. TAYLOR & CO., Publishers, 84 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—THERE WILL BE A ...

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KILWINNING LODGE ...

MASONIC.—SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.

General Notices.

Board of Trade Notice.

TO DENTISTS.

Letting of Canal Deepening Postponed.

Hats and Caps.

SPRING STYLES! Ex. Ex. Silk Hats $7.00 No. 1 " " 6.00 OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, Of the Finest Materials that are Imported.

Young Men's Hats ALL OF THE POPULAR SHAPES. CHILDREN'S SPRING HATS. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake-st.

THE NEW STYLE SILK HAT, FOR YOUNG MEN. ... Undress and Business Hats, ... J. BARSTOW, 104 Randolph-st.

NEVER ... Dress Silk Hats ... BREWSTER, Hatter, SHERMAN HOUSE.

SPECIALTY. ... BISHOP & BARNES, SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR. 115 Lake-st.

SPRING STYLE SILK HATS! MACKENZIE'S, 103 Madison-st. The Very Best Quality, $6.50.

Transportation.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR. For Marquette, Lake Superior, ... GREEN BAY & ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

1868. BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO 1868. Line Screw Steamers, Forming a Daily Line Between CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

Cutlery.

THE Lamson & Goodnow Mnf'g Co. Invite the attention of the JOBBING TRADE To their Large Stock of AMERICAN CUTLERY, ... 99 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Election Notice.

ELECTION NOTICE. ... Third Tuesday of April, instant. ... A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

Stamped Goods.

STAMPED GOODS, AT WHOLESALE.

Gloves, Neck Ties, &c.

GLOVES, GLOVES! ... BISHOP & BARNES, 115 Lake-st. Sign of the Black Bear.

FOR EASTER SUNDAY. Neck Ties, Bows, Etc.

Flowers.

FLOWERS For the Holidays, ... EASTER FLOWERS!

To Rent.

TO RENT. ... 147 South Water-st., near corner of Clark.

THE HAZARD POWDER CO., No. 6 State-st., OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO. ... Agent for the Hazard Powder Co., MOST FAVORABLE MARKET RATES. "HAZARD POWDER," Viz. ... W. A. BLAINE, Agent for Hazard Powder Company.

White and Black Thread.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD WHITE & BLACK THREAD! Bright Colors in Boxes, With their well-known Trade Mark. NEW ASSORTMENTS, FIVE DOZENS, BEST Six-Cord Crochet Cotton ... JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS Sole Agents in New York FOR J. & P. Coats, of Paisley, Scotland.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS, Decorations, AND WINDOW SHADES, At FACTORY PRICES, J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph-st.

Commission Merchants.

POTATOES AND APPLES.

CHEESE!

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILL REMOVE, MAY 1st, TO NO. 108 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Real Estate for Sale.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND TWO LOTS AT HYDE PARK, AT A BARGAIN.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, HIGHLAND PARK. 100 Feet Above the Level of the Lake, On Lake Shore, Milwaukee Railroad. ... F. P. HAWKINS, Agent, 193 South Water-st.

Housekeeping Goods.

HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNISHING. ... JUST RECEIVED. PATENT FLUTING MACHINES. DALTON & CO., 71 Lake-st.

Removal.

REMOVAL. The Commercial Insurance Co.

To Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE ... BAIRD & BRADLEY.

MONEY TO LOAN ... BOYD & GLADDEN.

Furnishing Goods.

PREPARE FOR EASTER SUNDAY.

ERYSIPELAS

CONVALESCENTS,

LIVER PILLS

MELANCHOLY

Drugs, &c.

J. H. REED & CO., 92 LAKE-ST., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, Woolen Manufacturers' Stock, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC., A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK.

Fare Reduced.

$18.00. FARE REDUCED TO New York & Boston, VIA Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago RAILWAY.

Hardware and Tin Plate.

1,000 Doz. HOES. Remington's ... 10,000 BUNDLES FENCE WIRE

Chances for Business.

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. Lumber Business in Omaha, Neb.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

CONFECTIONERY, Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Etc.

THEODORE B. WILCOX AND HERBERT L. WILCOX, Are This Day Admitted as Members of this Firm. ... LUMBER. THOMAS, WILCOX & CO.

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. SUTTON & BURKITT, ... NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. BURKITT & SUTTON, 177 LAKE-ST.

NOTICE.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.

Brick Machine.

Farm for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

[illegible]

The Daily Edition, per year......$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year......6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year......2.00

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter......$ 3.00
The Daily, delivered in city, per week......25
Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Greenbacks vs. Bank Notes.

The New York *World* thinks it has discovered a method whereby the notes of the National Banks may be replaced by a new issue of legal tenders without doing injustice to the banks or inflating the currency. Its plan is set forth in the article which we copy from its columns. We confess to some difficulty in clearly understanding the plan of getting rid of the bank circulation as set forth in that article. Does the *World* mean that the government will retain the bank notes which come into its possession for taxes, return the bonds pledged for their redemption to the banks, and then issue an equal amount of greenbacks? The language would seem to bear this construction. But if that were done the banks would have their notes redeemed for them *at the expense of the government*, and Uncle Sam would be done out of $300,000,000 in the operation, for the government would *owe the greenbacks* issued to substitute the bank circulation, and would have nothing to show for the debt. The *World* is evidently confused in its ideas. What it really proposes is probably this: That the government shall drive home the bank notes and make them redeem their issues with greenbacks. The article must mean that or nothing.

Accepting that as the *World's* scheme, let us see how it would operate to retire the National Bank notes from circulation. In the first place, the government could not present the notes of the banks for redemption any faster than it received them for internal taxes, which would not exceed half a million of dollars per day. The banks have greenbacks enough on hand now to redeem all the notes the government could present in six months. The banks pay out more money in a week than the government pays out in a year.

If the *World's* scheme were put in practice, it would work in this way: the government would present, say, ten millions of notes to-day to the various banks, and demand the greenbacks; the banks would respond by redeeming their notes; the government would then pay out the greenbacks thus obtained to defray its expenses, and the banks would immediately pay out the ten millions of notes which they had redeemed, in discounting the "paper" of their customers. The greenbacks which the government had drawn from the banks would forthwith pass into the hands of the people and be deposited with the banks before a week had expired. The banks would thus be in possession of the identical greenbacks which the government drew from them a few days previously. Thus the government might go on all the year round, presenting the notes of the banks for redemption, without affecting the banks in the slightest degree, except to oblige them to keep on hand a little larger reserve of greenbacks, to be prepared for any sudden call. And, if the government should sort out the notes of any one bank, say the Union National of Chicago, and present its whole circulation in a lump for redemption, the other banks of this city would instantly loan it, of their reserves, enough greenbacks to redeem its circulation. It would pay them back with its own notes, which they would forthwith put into circulation, and within forty-eight hours the Union National would have its greenback reserves filled up again and be prepared for another raid.

The *World's* plan for destroying the National Banks would prove so entirely abortive that no Secretary of the Treasury could be so silly as ever to try it. The only way to abolish the bank circulation is by pursuing the very course which the *World* condemns, viz.: "To have the government cancel the bonds pledged by the banks for their circulation," as proposed by Randall's bill. That plan is as follows: As often as the government gets possession of one thousand dollars of the notes of any bank it shall burn the notes, and cancel a bond belonging to the bank for one thousand dollars, and thereupon issue one thousand dollars of greenbacks in payment of its current expenses. By continuing this process until all the notes of the banks have come into its possession, the whole circulation of the banks would be destroyed and three hundred millions of their bonds cancelled and three hundred millions of additional greenback indebtedness would be put in circulation.

Against this scheme there is an objection which the *World* has not answered, which is this, that the effect will necessarily be to depreciate the greenbacks in about the same proportion that they are multiplied. There are now $356,000,000 of greenback due bills in circulation, which are worth but 71 cents on the dollar. Why? Because being orders on the Treasury for gold, they are not redeemed on presentation. When they will be redeemed no man knows. This uncertainty depreciates them three-tenths of their face value. If it were known they would be redeemed next year, they would instantly appreciate to perhaps 93 or 94 per cent. If the amount of greenbacks outstanding was but $100,000,000 the government could announce at once that it would receive them for customs and redeem them in coin on presentation at the Treasury, and of course they would then advance to par with gold. But the amount outstanding being nearly four times that sum, it dares not make such announcement. Hence they are depreciated to seventy-one cents. Suppose the government, instead of taking steps to hasten the time when it will redeem them, shall proceed to "water" them by adding 300 millions more to their volume, making 656 millions outstanding, would not the day of redemption be put farther off? Will not the difficulty of redemption be almost doubled? Certainly. The ability of the government to redeem being thus impaired almost one-half, the prospect of redemption is postponed for years longer, and the present worth of the greenbacks must sink down in like degree. If a note drawing *no interest*, payable *six or seven years hence*, is worth seventy-one cents, what would such a note be worth payable, say seven years hence? Certainly not more than fifty cents. And such would be the inevitable effect of increasing the greenback circulation by three hundred millions; their purchasing power would be reduced to about fifty cents, and gold would be quoted at least at 200, unless the government should take steps to redeem and retire them, either by making them convertible into gold interest bonds, or by selling bonds and with the proceeds redeeming them.

Judge Curtis' Speech.

Judge Curtis, in opening the defence of the President, reasserted generally the theory of the President's answer, that he was not guilty of a violation of law, because: 1. The law was void of itself; and, 2. The law did not apply to the case of Mr. Stanton. Should the Senate find that either of these points is true, then the defence necessarily will be complete as to the removal of Stanton. But the objection to the constitutionality of the law is one upon which the Senate has already passed judgment. The President, in March, 1867, vetoed the law on that and other grounds, and the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, decided that his objections were not well taken.

The other point is as to the construction of the law upon which the Senate has to pass a judicial opinion. The law, for the first time in the history of the government, fixed a term to the official appointments of the Cabinet. It made the term of a Cabinet officer equal to that of the President by whom he was appointed, and for thirty days thereafter; leaving the President at liberty, with the consent of the Senate, to remove him at any time. The new suggestion in support of the inapplicability of the Office-Tenure law to the members of the President's Cabinet is that Mr. Lincoln's term ended with his death, and that he (Johnson) is serving out a term of office of his own, [illegible]

When Mr. Stanton, in 1862, was appointed, his commission ran "during the pleasure of the President;" there was no limitation of time. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln formally entered upon a new term of office. Legally and officially his second term was as distinct from the first as the first was distinct from the term of his predecessor. He found his Cabinet in office. Though they were not technically reappointed—their official position being recognized and accepted by the incoming President, they continued in office as the Cabinet, not of the President of 1861, but the President—whose term commenced March 4, 1865. The Office-Tenure act established the tenure of all civil officers of the government, as well those then in office as those thereafter to be appointed. The terms of the members of the Cabinet, whenever the appointment commenced, were to end with the term of the President by whom they were appointed. When did the term for which Mr. Lincoln was elected begin? The constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall hold his office during the term of four years." It further provides that in case of the removal, death or inability of the President, the office shall devolve upon the Vice President—for what term? The unexpired term of the President. The Vice President becomes President of the United States in either of the contingencies mentioned in the constitution; he is the constitutional successor, to finish out the four years' term of the President. The act of 1792, passed by the Second Congress, provides that the "term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall in all cases commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall have been given."

The term of office to which Mr. Lincoln was elected, having commenced on the 4th of March, 1865, it will not terminate until the 3d of March, 1869. The Vice Presidency to which Mr. Johnson was elected became vacant upon his becoming President, and the term for which he became President was that begun in March, 1865. The Office-Tenure bill, therefore, fixed the official term of members of the present Cabinet for the four years' Presidential term to which Mr. Lincoln was elected, and which began March 4, 1865, and terminates March 3, 1869.

A Curious Invention.

A new and singular method of utilizing the forces of air and water has just been patented by M. W. Horn, of Batavia, Illinois, and applied to the propulsion of vessels by A. J. Reynolds, of Sturgis, Michigan. It is well known that the weight of the atmosphere resting upon the surface of a body of water will sustain a column of water thirty-three feet high, which may be familiarly illustrated by taking a pail of water, and a long bottle filled with the same fluid, inverting the bottle with the open end immersed in the pail. So long as the mouth of the bottle remains immersed the elevated column will stand at any height less than thirty-three feet. But if air be allowed to enter at the top of the tube the column of water will fall, and by means of a valve and a syphon may be discharged into a tank thirty feet higher than the surface of water in the pail. But if a certain amount of steam is allowed to enter, instead of air, it will have the same effect to depress and discharge the column of water in the tube, and if suddenly cut off will be condensed by contact with the cold water, creating a vacuum and causing the water to rise again from the pail to the same elevation as before. It is as easy to raise the column thirty-three feet by this process as one foot, because the weight of the atmosphere (fifteen pounds to the square inch) is the agent employed—this being everywhere present in unlimited supply.

Mr. Horn's invention was originally intended to furnish an endless water power in places where only a limited amount of water can be obtained—that is, by using the same water over and over—the cost of the steam used in condensation being only one-third the cost of attaining equal power by the use of the ordinary steam engine. Mr. Horn has one of these machines in operation at Batavia, which makes twenty strokes per minute, raising two barrels of water into the reservoir at each stroke. From the reservoir it falls upon an over-shot wheel, or may be made to pass into a turbine wheel, and thence into a cistern below, from which it is again raised by the same agency. The experiments with this curious apparatus show a saving of two-thirds of the fuel used in the ordinary application of steam, besides doing away entirely with the danger of explosions.

The invention of Mr. Reynolds consists in the application of the above described process to the propulsion of steamers and propellers—the overshot wheel, with steamboat paddles of the usual sort being attached in the former class of vessels, and the turbine wheel, connected with propeller blades, in the latter. It is claimed by Mr. Reynolds that he will need to carry in his elevated reservoir no more water than is usually carried in steamboat boilers on the old plan, while he dispenses with the cumbrous and complicated engines entirely—that he can attain any required power—that he can greatly diminish the risks of fire as well as explosions, inasmuch as the water carried in the reservoir can be rapidly conveyed by means of hose pipes to any part of the vessel, and also that he can greatly diminish the risks of sinking, because the pumps which raise the water can instantly be connected with the hold of the vessel when a leak is discovered. He claims also to do away entirely with the jerking motion of the engines now in use, as there is no "dead centre" on a water wheel.

A company has been organized at Louisville, Kentucky, to make a practical test of this invention in steamboat navigation on Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Subsidence of the Leg Drama.

It is quite common at the present time for theatrical critics to indulge in lamentations over the decadence of the stage, and for a large portion of the theatre-going public to join the critics in their jeremiads, and to lift their voices in a sort of funeral groan over the death of "the legitimate." The religious press, taking its cue from these, accepts the Black Crooks and Undines and White Fawns as the actual representations of the condition of the stage, and waxes fervid in its denunciations of the theatre as the hot-bed of all that is demoralizing to the public. The long and successful "runs" of these spectacular sensations may have given some color of truth to these lamentations, but the mistake consists in accepting an episode of the stage for its normal condition. The stage, like society, must pass through certain crises, and just now, it is passing through what may be styled the leg crisis. The ballet or sensational dance is the rage, and it is the rage because the people want it. But there must be an end to the leg business. There must be a point beyond which anatomical exhibitions cannot pass, and a possibility which scenic splendor cannot exceed. The moment the ballet and scenic effects reach these barriers, which they cannot pass, they will begin to clog upon the public taste, and people, surfeited with them, will return again to "the legitimate." The country has now more ballet dancers than it can find employment for, and already a dancer must be possessed of extraordinary attractions and extraordinary agility to please the public. The financial record of these spectacular plays strengthens the proof. The Black Crook was an immense success, and made the fortunes of its owners. Undine, which followed it, was not so marked a success, and the White Fawn, which has followed Undine, and is now on the boards at New York and Boston, is only a tolerable success in the former, and almost a failure in the latter city. The dancers are literally on their last legs, and their charms have become so common that they have lost both beauty and novelty.

But has the legitimate drama suffered during this interregnum of ballet and spectacle? We think not. The popular taste is not and has not been wholly corrupted. We have only to look to the theatres for the proof. These spectacles have held the stage in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago for about three years. During this time the box books will show that for the same number of nights, Booth, Jefferson, and other acknowledged "stars" have done as large a business, if not larger, than the spectacles. A still stronger proof is afforded in the record of the theatres conducted upon the old-fashioned "stock" principle, devoted to the presentation of the old standard plays and the best efforts of the modern American and English playwrights, with judiciously chosen comedies and all the latest artifices and scenic excellencies of the stage—such houses, for instance, as the Museum and Selwyn's Theatre in Boston, Lester Wallack's in New York, the Arch in Philadelphia, and Wood's in Chicago, all of which have been liberally patronized and have done a profitable business. In our own city, Mr. Aiken, the enterprising and [illegible]

[illegible] and he has determined to [illegible] purpose and [illegible] street, to be conducted [illegible] the best of all [illegible] exclusively to the legitimate drama. We have not the shadow of a doubt that Chicago will support the new theatre and will handsomely recognize Mr. Aiken's determination to elevate and refine the stage. He has already, in Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sherwell, Mrs. Holland, [illegible], Mr. Wilson and himself, the nucleus of one of the best comedy companies in the United States, and in a theatre which will give him room for his [illegible] and [illegible] effects, he will produce the legitimate English drama in a style not to be surpassed by Lester Wallack himself. The theatre is not in its decadence because it has passed through a brief episode of glitter and tinsel, any more than society is in its decadence because it is now passing through the same episode of fashion and gewgaws. We have faith in the true mission of the stage and we believe in it as one of the highest and noblest forms of art. Meanwhile it rests largely with the public itself to place it on the proper basis.

Another Question Answered.

MANKATO, MINN., April 4, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you be so kind as to answer the following question candidly and exhaustively?

Was there any feasible way in which President Johnson could have brought the question of the constitutionality of the "Tenure-of-Office" act before the Supreme Court for arbitration other than the method he did adopt of removing Mr. Stanton and appointing General Thomas Secretary of War ad interim?

Very truly yours, J. HARDING.

ANSWER.—Yes, there was one way for the President to test the constitutionality of the law besides violating it himself, and that was to induce somebody else to violate it. Mr. Johnson tried both ways. He first tried to induce General Grant to do it, and failing in this he did it himself. The constitutionality of the act is now being tested by the highest court having jurisdiction of the offence.

The most feasible way to test the constitutionality of the law against burglary is to commit a burglary, but the burglar should not complain against the decision if it happens to be against him.

The Treasury Department appointed a year ago a Commission to investigate the merits of all life-saving inventions, and particularly those which are designed to protect against the perils of travel on the sea. The foundering of the steamship Evening Star, with a fearful sacrifice of life, was the immediate occasion of this action. The Commission has made a report, giving a description of sixty-eight out of the three hundred and seventy life-saving devices which were examined. What will be the practical result of the report is yet to be seen. Something, it is plain, ought to be done, and we believe can be done, to make travel by sea much more safe than it is. The Sea Bird gives to the subject a most painful interest here at this moment. Why should not our experienced shippers, and others most directly interested, take some steps to have something done? Would not a marine police be of service? If there had been on the Sea Bird one man whose business it was to see that everything went right in respect of safety to the boat, the stupid porter would have been compelled and not merely instructed to empty his ashes in the right and safe place. Such an officer would have secured the keeping of a watch wherever chance of fire could exist. And, at least, he would have known what to do when the fire broke out. Instead of rushing on and fanning the flames to fury, the Sea Bird should have stopped instantly. The orders of her owner had always been to this effect. But the Captain's mind was not prepared for the event. The occasion demanded an officer whose special business it should be to know what to do in case of a fire. If such an officer had been on board, and the boat had been stopped as soon as the fire was discovered, the steamer's boats might have been launched and every soul got off. It is useless now to deal out blame, but the simple fact is that everybody did the wrong thing on board the Sea Bird. It was not from neglect, but simply because nobody was prepared for the accident.

The annual wool report of the Boston Board of Trade has been published. It commences with a notice of the tariff act of March 3, 1867, the effects of which, it says, have been "unprofitable and unsatisfactory to all branches of the wool and woollen trade." It alleges that the predictions of Revenue Commissioner Wells concerning the disastrous consequences of the bill have been fully verified, and that after making due allowance for excessive importations prior to, and in anticipation of, the passage of the act, and also for the reaction from the speculation era of the war, and for a disordered currency, there is still a large margin of loss to both wool growers and woollen manufacturers chargeable to the increase of the tariff. The average price of wool during the past year has been lower than in any single year since 1860, and considerably lower than the average price since 1857. The exclusion of foreign wools from our markets has glutted the foreign markets and depressed prices there to such an extent that broadcloth can now be imported cheaper than under the old tariff. Consequently the American manufacturer can neither afford to import foreign wool nor to pay as much for domestic wool as he could under the tariff of 1864, high as that was, nor nearly so much as he could under the tariff of 1857, when these wools came in free.

The report closes with the following observation:

"We do not present these facts with any desire to effect an immediate reduction in the tariff, but that they may be brought to the attention of the people, particularly of the wool-growers, who, perhaps, may be induced to watch the course of the market until they shall become convinced that the duties are not so unreasonably ... [illegible] to make any violent attempts to disturb the laws of trade unsuccessful."

The *Ohio State Journal* returns to the charge against Governor Seymour. The evidence on which it accuses the Governor of treasonable correspondence with the rebel Commissioners in Canada in 1864, it says, is now on file in the State Department in the form of a long affidavit by Captain James Sidney Hill, son of Jerome Phillip Hill, a wealthy citizen of New Orleans.

The New York *Sun* having intimated that it had no faith in Hill's affidavit, the *Journal* remarks in reply:

"We will now simply add that the State Department showed sufficient confidence in Captain Hill's affidavit to order, by telegraph, the United States Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, to proceed direct to Montreal on special service connected therewith.

"The *Sun* may rest assured that the affidavit in question, with the accompanying documents, will be given to the public at the proper time. Viewed from a Republican stand-point, the present is not the proper time; viewed from a Democratic stand-point, it is."

To Connecticut, which speaks to-day, the West will answer with Wisconsin to-morrow. The "real reaction" has set in, [illegible] triumphant and avenging progress, neither bended or [illegible] ... to enjoy their own.—*New York World*.

Wisconsin has "answered." Eight thousand majority for impeachment and Radical principles is her reply to Connecticut. Doolittle's fate is fixed. The freemen of the Badger State count the days when his sands of his political life shall run out. There is "clamour" in his name to stay the avenging sword in its fall on the neck of that apostate. His head will roll in the basket on the same day Dixon's falls. When the "real reaction" sets in next autumn, Grant and "old glory" will be endorsed by 25,000 majority. The verdict of last Tuesday was a mere foretaste of the good time coming.

The following is the vote cast in St. Paul whereby the Copperheads were beaten on the Mayoralty:

	Prince, D.	Stewart, Ind.
First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stewart's majority......[illegible]

The vote was the largest ever cast in St. Paul.

The sober-sided, Conservative Buffalo *Commercial* remarks: "The extravagant jubilation of the Democrats over the Connecticut election is a very natural consequence of a long lack of opportunity in that line. The party has been so steadily in the vocative that it has lost all control of its emotion in the presence of even the smallest success. Two years ago that party could safely count upon carrying a large majority of the States of the North, and now its cracks become frantic over a show of success in one of the smallest States, and that, too, the one which in 1814 set the first example of rebellion."

The New York *World* says that "the Connecticut election has smashed the Grant machine." If it will look again it will perceive that it was Senator Dixon's machine which got smashed.

News Notes.

Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen, proprietor of the extensive india-rubber works at College Point, L. I., [illegible] his birthday the donation of a princely gift to the town of $100,000 in cash, and a vast area of property for religious, educational, and social purposes. [illegible] directions about the disposal of this great amount of property, leaving this to a board of trustees to be elected by the citizens of College Point.

On Friday last, at DeKalb, in this State, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Rev. William Van Tyne, ... [illegible]

"Daniel Drew [illegible] ... Vanderbilt, now in his seventy-fifth year, is one of the handsomest men in New York. He has a skin and complexion almost as fair as a woman. He dresses very neatly, always wears [illegible] ... would be taken by ninety-nine in a hundred for a Preacher."

The ghost business is extending in Minnesota. St. Paul [illegible] ... The St. Paul papers state the particulars about as follows: It appears that a two story frame house on Minnesota street is his local habitation, where he makes strange and unearthly noises, [illegible] ... "go to school" and "hoarded like a yard," has slept "with sword and pistol by his side," but always [illegible] ... to shoot, cut, carve or "stick" to a vital part. Frightened by this warlike demonstration, the spiritual presence abandoned the cabinet and sought the library, where it overthrew a bed [illegible] upon the floor. The house has been vacated, and is to be opened as a saloon and gambling house. "So says the *Press*. It is expected that by this arrangement they will be enabled to 'bust' the supernatural visitor."

"Brick" Pomeroy publishes a card in the Cincinnati *Commercial* which denies in positive terms that he had decided to remove his *Democrat* office to Cincinnati or Chicago. He says he has no intention of leaving LaCrosse. We are glad to know that the *Democrat* is not to be removed to Chicago.

It is asserted in Washington that Jeff. Davis does not intend to return to Richmond if Mr. Wade succeeds to the White House, on the ground that the removal of Mr. Johnson will be unconstitutional, which will relieve him from his obligations to Mr. Johnson's administration to stand a trial.

The people of Lexington, Mass., wanted to loan the credit of the town to a hotel company, because there was not such men enough in town to raise the money, and if the hotel was not built a gymnastic school would not be established there. The State Legislature rejected the novel application.

When the Canadian volunteers for the Pope's army, who were lately in New York on their way to Rome, passed through Marseilles, they were saluted with hisses. To this manifestation the Canadians responded with the cry of "*Vive Pie Neuf!*" This shout, which can hardly be translated into English without shocking every reverend ear, [illegible] ... [illegible] of the religious purpose under whose impulse they were bound upon their distant pilgrimage. The incident affords a curious illustration of the difference in national habits and modes of thought.

A gang of "Regulators" at Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, on Tuesday last seized a horse thief named Booth, while he was in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff of that county, bore him off, and probably hung him, as nothing has been heard of the "Regulators" or their victim.

The Albany correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says that during the past week a bill was hastily passed through the New York Senate, giving the right to vote at the election of Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Churches, not only to communicants and pew-holders of that sect, but to all that contribute any money to the support of the church during the previous year. It was passed hastily at the personal request of one of the Senators; but as soon as it was passed, the clergy and laymen of the Episcopal Church at once bore down upon it. It was a blow at the denominational existence of the Episcopalians. For a very few dollars any Episcopal Church could readily pass into the hands of a vestry of Methodists, Roman Catholics or Quakers. On Saturday, on motion of Mr. Younglove, the bill was taken from the Sub-Committee of the Whole, of the Assembly, and referred back to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, for a hearing. In other words it is dead and buried. The bill was introduced by Senator Banks in the interest of Rev. Dr. Doane, of St. Peter's Church in Albany, and was intended to affect the Rector's election in that parish. Dr. Doane is very High Church in his practices, as well as in "dogmatic" and "doctrinal," and therefore he does not suit the majority of the conservative old pew-holders of this ancient parish. They are determined to oust him. Doane is determined to stay. Each side proposes to have a test of numbers at Easter. Doane's friends finding themselves in minority, attempted to rush this law through undercovertly. Dr. Doane has been a prominent candidate for Bishop of the new diocese at Albany. But this lays him out flat, and he must bid farewell to visions of the mitre. The trick was one worthy only of politician.

The case of Wm. L. Rynerson, charged with killing Chief Justice Slough, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in December last, came up for trial at Las Vegas, on the 12th ult., before the District Court of San Miguel County, a change of venue having been taken from Santa Fe County by the attorneys for the accused. The trial lasted three days, and resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." Able arguments were made by Hon. S. Kirby Benedict and S. B. Elkins in behalf of the accused, and by Hon. M. Ashhurst for the prosecution. The jury were absent only half an hour and returned with the above verdict. The feeling in favor of Captain Rynerson is very strong throughout the Territory, especially in the county where he was tried; many of the citizens having suffered by the arbitrary acts of Judge Slough while upon the bench.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says John Schneider, a blacksmith in Grand Rapids, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $1,000,000. The property belonged to a bachelor uncle of his, who died a short time since at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and his property falls to his only sister, the mother of Mr. Schneider, who has only two children now living.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* of the 8th learns from Deputy Sheriff Wilson, of Cedar County, that a notorious horse thief, named Booth, who had been arrested near Clinton for stealing horses in that neighborhood, and taken to Clarence, Cedar County, while at the railroad depot at that place, was taken from the officers by a mob composed of men styling themselves "Regulators," carried off, and, no doubt, hung, as neither the prisoner nor any of his captors have been seen since. The thief was known to have stolen at least seven horses.

The New York *Sun* says that some of its New York cotemporaries show a disposition not only to vindicate, but to laud, the great railroad monopolist, Cornelius Vanderbilt. The ground they take is, that "however desirous of securing the profits of monopolies, he recognizes the paramount necessity of conducting vast business enterprises with extreme reference to the highest standards of public accommodation." In answer to the management of the New York Central, one of them says: "Of monopoly as ordinarily understood, we see not a solitary sign." But has this writer ever travelled on segments of the Harlem Railroad? If he has not, let him spend a night at Croton Falls, or at Brewster's, or thirty or forty miles above, and then inquire what he is to pay in order to get to Albany. He will receive for answer, "The fare is the same as that from New York to Albany." Last year a friend of ours was in Troy, and there inquired of a ticket agent the fare to Brewster's. The reply was to the same effect. The traveller for a comparatively short distance on the Harlem Railroad must, above a certain point, pay just as much as the through traveller for 150 miles. Is there propriety in such an arrangement as this? Must the inhabitants on the line of the Harlem, who desire to go to Albany, be fleeced because there is no competing railroad on the eastern side of the Highlands?

A Cork letter to the New York *Herald* dated March 28 says the exodus to the United States has well begun. Four transatlantic steamers are advertised to sail for America, and one left for New York yesterday, carrying three hundred emigrants, and it is estimated that one thousand in addition will leave by the other three should they afford accommodation for them. Queenstown is now crammed with them, and parties numbering from fifty to hundreds are to be met with on the thoroughfares leading from the terminus of the great Southern and Western Railroad, and from other railroad depots, wending their way towards the railroad trains and river steamers for Queenstown, *en route* for the States of the Union. Nearly all these persons are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years. It is calculated that the number of emigrants for this and next month from this port will be up to, if not exceed, the great rush of the same period in 1866, which occurred immediately after the futile attempt at insurrection made by the Fenians.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, of Saturday, publishes a dispatch from Albany, in which it is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt has issued orders to the agents of the Central Road to receive no freight consigned to the care of any steamboat or river line in Albany. The object of this movement is to deprive the boats of freight and monopolize the carrying business for the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. It is regarded as a high-handed proceeding, setting at defiance the law applicable to common carriers. It also is what monopoly will inevitably work out unless the Legislature promptly interferes to protect the people. In regard to this order, the Rochester *Democrat* very justly says that this order is but a specimen of what we may expect when the gigantic monopoly at which Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates are aiming shall have become more firmly fastened upon the State. The whole internal commerce of the State will be controlled by a few speculators for their selfish private purposes and the public convenience and the interest of the people at large will be hereafter disregarded.

The Court of Common Pleas, of Pittsburgh, lately refused to admit to practice before the State or County Courts George B. Vashon, a colored man. Mr. Vashon went to Washington, and was, without any question, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on the very evidence upon which he was refused in Pittsburgh.

John Magee, who died a few days since, at Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, leaves property estimated at forty to fifty millions. He acquired most of his wealth in railroad speculations. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the recent Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. Mary Marshall, wife of William Marshall, living near Frankfort, Kentucky, was drowned at the Forks of Elkhorn, on Saturday. She was crossing the creek on horseback, when the animal stumbled, and threw her into the rapids, and she was borne down by the current into deep water. A sister-in-law, a Miss Anna Marshall, was also thrown into the stream, but managed to catch the bridle, and was drawn ashore by the horse.

The Annual Appropriation bill [illegible] Conference Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Senate having refused to accept a [illegible] ... The Conference Committee are to decide on [illegible]

Impeachment Trial.

Pen Sketches of the Managers and President's Counsel.

How the Trial is Conducted.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

Washington has borne the burden of impeachment so long a time that there is nothing without its drama of special commotion. During the last decade, what has it not witnessed in its excitements? What has it not suffered in treason, war and murder? It survived Buchanan, it outlived the war, it saw Lincoln borne to his tomb, it endures Johnson, and it will survive him also. After Johnson is driven disgraced, like Belshazzar, from the throne, what is the next act pending for a name and an audience? None can tell, but we all beg that it may have a rest, for Washington is dying with too much excitement, and the reporters are going down with it. Pray, Ben. Wade, let that be your first proscription—a strong sedative, to be taken morning and evening. Do allow the coming hot summer to make its own perspiration. The patient may die of too sudden relaxation, but let him die like a Christian, quietly, decently.

IMPEACHMENT.

Impeachment is the present interest. Without it I fear Washington would be of little consequence at this season; for, now that impeachment rests for three days, there is a general feeling of apathy and unrest. We are so used to strong episodes, that it is likely impeachment makes more excitement in Chicago than it does here; and yet without the excitement, as now, there is nothing more dreary and uninteresting than the capital. The weather, which is damp and foggy, adds to the general desolation. The Senate was in session to-day, but it needed only a look into the galleries and on the floor to be convinced that no interest centered there. There were only a dozen ladies in the galleries, which have for days heretofore contained in the neighborhood of a thousand. There were, of course, few gentlemen. The colored people, who have been debarred from exercising their functions as freemen since the trial began, flooded to the Capitol in considerable numbers, because no tickets were necessary to-day. The ticket system seems to be the source of great sorrow to those who are not so fortunate as to know a Congressman. Each Senator is allowed four tickets, and each member two each day, new ones being issued, with the proper date, for each session of the Court. The capacity of the galleries being about twelve hundred, regardless of the diplomatic and reporters' galleries, there is a large number left to be distributed among the Senators, which is done *pro rata*, according to the number of their constituents. As you have been already informed, there is great pressure for tickets, and there are few instances where each Congressman has not promised his tickets each day for a week ahead, none being left for contingencies. I have known repeated instances of prominent gentlemen and ladies coming on from New York, Philadelphia and other cities, expressly to attend this trial, who have been forced to go home ungratified, because they could not obtain tickets of admission. Such are the reasons of complaint against the ticket system, and they are very just grounds, but there is little doubt in my mind that the system is a most excellent one. Experience in a few such crowds as were present when the articles of impeachment were debated and voted on in the House, when it was impossible for one to leave the Capitol from the galleries—the halls and corridors being packed to such an extent—would convince such Senators as are inclined to urge the repeal of the present system of their folly, especially when it is considered that the capacity of the Senate galleries is much less than those of the House. There seems little reason to believe that any change will be made, although the matter is being urged with great earnestness.

THE WITNESSES.

It is a matter of some astonishment that no person of large prominence has been used by the Managers in proving their case. Two members of Congress, the President's Private Secretary, and a dozen newspaper men gave the only testimony thus far taken, excepting that of "the man from Delaware," and a few other unimportant persons. So that if the President is convicted, as he surely will be, it will be by his best friends, for there was never a President who had so great a fondness for newspaper men, or who spent half so much time in their company, as Mr. Johnson. It is a fact of general remark, that the reporters were the only witnesses not cornered or worried in the examination. They all gave their evidence with great clearness and precision, and with such straightforward frankness that the cross-examination was almost entirely abandoned.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

The President's counsel have thus far conducted themselves with noticeable dignity and manliness—the occasional snappishness of Mr. Stanbery cropping out despite his efforts to contain himself. But his general manner to the witnesses and the Managers have been characterized with politeness and courtesy, which has made a favorable impression on the audience.

Evarts is calm and contained always. He says unpleasant things occasionally, but he does it in such a way, in such a winning voice, that even General Butler seldom replies ill-naturedly. Yet there is no suavity in his manner. He is earnest and frank without being severe. His voice is one of the finest I ever heard, and the wonder is that so much voice can come out of so little body. His form is pinched and attenuated in the extreme. He is not only a man of small bones and scanty flesh, but unusually small stature, and his weight would be exceeded by any robust school girl.

Not so Judge Curtis of Boston, the next in importance of the President's counsel, who for some days has been preparing to make the opening argument for the defence, which he will do on Thursday. He sits at the table, his body slid down in his chair so that he seems to rest its weight on the small of his back, his hands rammed into his pantaloons' pockets, and his neck drawn in like a turtle. His big head seems to rest uncertainly on his broad shoulders, and he turns it with such care that one would suppose he feared it might drop off. Looking at him from the gallery, the likeness to the President is most striking—a large round face, a plump forehead, small eyes, firm jaws and a prominent nose. He is about the same age as the President, of much the same build, but heavier, and similar in complexion, and face clearly shaven. Curtis listens passively, apparently because he has nothing else to do, and seems to move only when he is obliged to. Yet he does not impress one as lazy or stupid, but rather as thoughtful, considerate and methodical. He speaks slowly, without emphasis, and seldom uses gestures. His manner of speaking is purely that of a judge.

Groesbeck, who took Black's place, is taller even than Stanbery, being, probably, something over six feet. He has a finely shaped, but small head, an amiable, cunning face, with nose made irregular at the end with marks of small-pox. He is of slight build, but is well preserved and straight. He has thus far taken no part in the trial, except by making an occasional note. He sits at the rear end of the table, and laughs good naturedly at the witnesses, and Butler, toying the while with his eye-glasses.

Nelson, of Tenn., the remaining counsel, sits opposite Evarts, and has the whole side of the counsel's table to himself, except a little corner occupied by Mr. Frederick, the stenographer of the Attorney General's office, who has been detailed (by what authority does not appear) as the counsel's clerk. Nelson looks and acts like a man who had brought a load of potatoes to town and was waiting to get home and get his horses "put out" before dark. During the first day of the trial, before Evarts or Groesbeck appeared, he made a few feeble remarks in asking for time in which to prepare the President's answer. He pays little attention to the trial apparently, and looks as if he would rather smoke his pipe before a cheerful fireplace. Yet he is said to be one of the cleverest lawyers in Tennessee, whatever degree of merit that may imply.

Williams, of Pennsylvania, has not asked a question nor spoken a loud word since the trial began, but at his home in Alleghany, and all through Western Pennsylvania, he is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the State. He also made a good reputation in the State Senate, and has been looked upon in Congress as a very prominent man. It was he who wrote the minority report on impeachment, when the majority of the Judiciary Committee was against preferring articles, and so reported through Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, their Chairman.

Mr. Stevens has taken no part thus far in the trial. He sits apart from the Managers near the table, and gives little heed to what is passing. His weak voice would alone prevent him from making a speech, but his feeble body contains scarcely strength enough to support him across the hall. He uses stimulants constantly, and is failing every day. He has remarked that he will cheerfully die now, any moment death may call for him. The measure of his hope and duty are full. He says, whether the Senate convict or not, he is happy to know that the House of Representatives has done its duty nobly, and he claims much credit for himself. He said, a day or two since, that he should never cease to be thankful that he was not elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Cowan, not that his old enmity to Cameron is over, but because he could never, in the Senate, have accomplished what he has in the House.

The burden of the trial will continue to rest on Butler, Bingham and Wilson, for the Managers; and on Stanbery, Evarts and Curtis on the part of the counsel. Butler has developed splendidly in the trial, and, taking to the old, the leading position, has taken [illegible] ... has won the congratulations from everybody. Even Evarts said that he had never seen a more successful handling of witnesses. But Butler's full powers will not be demonstrated until the cross-examination of the witnesses for the defence comes. It seems to be the belief that no man can tell the truth five minutes consecutively under Butler's questioning. The truth of this will be demonstrated during the defence.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Only two newspaper men have been subpoenaed, so far as I can ascertain, by the defence, Mr. Jerome B. Stillson ("J. B. S.") of the New York *World*, and Mr. Jos. B. McCullagh ("Mack"), of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, both of whom are staunch lovers of Mr. Johnson, and reporters of his policy. They have both figured conspicuously in interviews with the President, the records of which they preserved in their newspapers. Both are willing witnesses, being firm in the belief of their ability to assist the fortunes of their friend. The former is the handsomest man in Washington, and the latter, barring debauch, about the ugliest.

[illegible]

I wish some of the newspapers would quit [illegible]

[illegible] ... The performance, leaving out the [illegible] of Dan, would last about a quarter of an hour. The performance is a great one ... He showed here four days, ... He was unscathed all the time. He [illegible] ... the English language ... an offence against all ideas of decency and propriety. He blackguarded and vilified Colfax and praised Johnson as well as he knew how. He made sport of everything decent, and blasphemed at everything which did not happen to agree with him in his degradation. The only thing at all respectable was the blind horse, which, of course, being blind, is not to blame for being in such company. Throughout it is the worst pointed up show in the country. It ought not to be allowed to exhibit this side of the River Styx.

General Sherman is here in readiness as a witness for Mr. Johnson—regarding the latter's intentions and conversations in reference to the Civil Tenure law. He is living with his brother, and attracts much attention when he appears in the streets.

The President held his usual Monday night reception last night. The crowd was by no means small, but it was not so large as on former occasions, doubtless on account of the rain. Mr. Johnson was unusually cheerful, as his friends and counsel all are, of his acquittal. The elegance of the ladies' toilets surpassed all exception. It is said to be the last reception which Mr. Johnson will hold—short of Tennessee. NIX.

ARKANSAS.

Official Result of the Constitutional Election.

Below will be found the official result of the recent constitutional election in Arkansas, as it appears in the Little Rock *Republican*. In some counties only the official majorities are given. The committee appointed by the convention have formally announced that the constitution has been adopted, and the Legislature is now in session at the capital. The following are the returns:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crittenden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Desha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drew	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hot Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hempstead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ouachita	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poinsett	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Francis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saline	[illegible]	[illegible]
Searcy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sebastian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sevier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodruff	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

Majority for constitution......[illegible]

THE MURDER OF AUGUST TESCH.

Arrest of one of the Murderers—A Full and Free Confession—The Motives for the Deed.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, April 10.

The murder of August Tesch on the 10th of November last is still fresh in the remembrance of our citizens. It will be remembered that on Sabbath morning, the 10th of November, Mr. August Tesch, a nephew of John H. Tesch, our well-known druggist, a young man of estimable character and but nineteen years of age, left the city to visit his parents, who reside five miles south of the city on the farm known as the Thompson place. About two hours afterward his body was found lying in a ditch by the side of the railroad track. It was evident that he had walked out on the track, and had been met or overtaken by the ruffians who brutally murdered him.

The excitement created by this atrocious murder in our midst was intense, and large rewards for the capture of the murderers were offered by the Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the Board of Supervisors and the Governor. Although every effort to discover the perpetrators of the deed was made, they could not be found; but search was not abandoned. About six weeks since Chief of Police Beck became satisfied that a young man named Elias Reed, residing at Lima, Rock County, was implicated in the affair, and he accordingly swore out a warrant against him. For reasons not necessary to explain, he was arrested but not to arrest him until Wednesday evening, when Officer Shaughnessy and Albert Beck, who had been keeping him under watch and guard, made the arrest at Clinton Junction, on the Western Union road.

The prisoner, when arrested, made a clean breast of it, and confessed his share in the crime, and furthermore stated that he had a full confession written out in his valise. He was brought to this city, arriving on the 1:15 train, was taken off the train at St. Francis' Seminary, five miles south of the city, so as to avoid creating any excitement at the depot, and conveyed thence to jail in a hack.

Our reporter visited him at the jail yesterday afternoon, by permission of the Chief of Police, and obtained from him an oral confession of the circumstances connected with the affair. As it is a matter that deeply interests the public we give it in his own words:

"I will tell you just as nigh as I can. Tell me where you want me to commence. We stayed that night before in a school house. He cooked a chicken we got there. [illegible] ... the rest in the morning. We got up a little past sunrise; and started to go down to the road. Got on the railroad as nigh as I remember. Followed the railroad along; overtook a man, or he overtook us; don't remember which; I believe that the man was ahead of us. He (my companion) said, 'Let's overtake him, for he's got money and I'm going to have it.' I said it was safe. Then he (the man they overtook) said he never found any chance that he thought was safe. Then he (the man) they overtook turned off and went somewhere, I don't know where. Then we came along the railroad till we met that young man from Madison (Young Sharpe, who was detained for some time as a witness.) Don't remember meeting anyone before that. Then we stopped there and talked for a long time on different subjects. Then we (sat) down on the railroad and (rested) till he (Sharpe) went away, and we came there till Tesch came in sight. Then he (his companion) told me that I must go with him and help him get money from him (Tesch). But he didn't need any help. He struck him twice with a stick, and then tried till he fell."

Here our reporter asked, "What was your motive?" Reed replied: "His motive was only to get money. I didn't wish to get money nor to injure nobody. After it was committed I got over the fence and he followed me. I started as soon as he was struck with the stick. He fired two or three times. I went from there to Lima; got there between ten and twelve o'clock next day. I stayed at Lima; my parents live there. He got two coats and a pair of boots from me. He came to my house and told me he would shoot me if I didn't give him two coats and a pair of boots; I gave them to him; I don't know where he went from there.

"I have written out a statement of everything; it is with my clothes. My object in writing it was to have him sent out. He came to me just after Christmas, and said, 'I am ready now to go (to Chicago).' We can get into a paying business there and make fifty or sixty dollars a month and expenses.' I thought that it would be a good thing if it was an honest business."

Our reporter asked him if he knew that anything was intended by him. He replied, "I knew that there was something wrong from what he said, but didn't know that he had anything to do with it. We went from there to Chicago and from there here. It took us three days from Sunday to go from Chicago to Milwaukee. We stayed nights out doors, in school-houses and everywhere."

In reply to the question, "Are you a married man?" he said reluctantly, "I suppose so." Again when asked if he had any children he said, "I don't know; I never lived with her, only twenty-four years past."

The prisoner is a mild looking young man, of twenty-four years of age, and of quiet prepossessing appearance. His manner during the recital was somewhat nervous, and he appeared exceedingly fearful lest he might contradict himself in some particulars. His story was told with great deliberation. One so unacquainted with criminals would suspect almost any man in our city of committing a murder sooner than suspect him; for he is the most harmless looking man we have seen for many days. No clue to his accomplice can be obtained from him, and those who have the matter in charge are inclined to the opinion that his reference to a second person is merely a ruse by which he attempts to screen himself from the law. He has lived in Lima and vicinity for nearly eighteen years, where his parents now reside, and are said to be well-to-do in the world.

The New York Methodists on the State of the Country.

From the New York Tribune, April 8.

The final session of the New York M. E. Conference was held yesterday morning in the First M. E. Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Bishop Clark presiding. Eulogies were pronounced in memory of Rev. Lewis Clarke and the Rev. J. W. Dreary, deceased. The Rev. F. V. Schermerhorn was expelled from the conference after a report from the committee appointed to investigate certain charges of immorality preferred against him had been read and adopted. The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on the State of the Country, were adopted:

[illegible]

THE MOSHER MURDER.

Damaging Evidence Against Whelan.

His Movements on the Night of the Murder—The Funeral Ceremonies.

From the Toronto Telegraph, April 8.

Since it was announced yesterday morning that Mr. McGee had been assassinated, the most intense excitement has prevailed in the city, and no doubt in other parts of the country also, to hear all the details.

Of course no one doubts that this dastardly deed is to be attributed to Fenianism. Time and again Mr. McGee's life was threatened, and it was his opinion that his enemies were desperate enough to carry these threats into execution. His actions for the last few weeks would seem to indicate that there were those about who were seeking his life.

SUSPICIONS.

It is not supposed that the Buckleys, or any others employed around the house, had anything to do with the murder. They were arrested simply as a blind, while the police kept their eyes on some suspected parties who have been arrested. It is a singular fact, however, that for several weeks past several well-known Fenian sympathizers in Toronto have received letters from Ottawa, enclosed in envelopes bearing the official stamp of the Province. They were not franked, but mailed in the House. This would indicate that there are, or have been around the House, in some capacity, persons apparently on terms of intimacy with the prominent members of the Hibernian or Fenian Society of this city. The facts are for others to inquire into, we simply narrate them.

WHELAN'S ARREST.

OTTAWA, April 8.

Last night the police made several arrests, and it is fully believed that among them they have the assassin. The supposed culprit is a man named James Whelan. He was formerly a resident of Montreal, and has long been suspected of Fenianism. Detective O'Neil gives the following particulars of the arrest:

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he received information which pointed to Whelan as the assassin. He imparted this information to Detective Cullen, Montreal city police, and Sergeant Donohue, Montreal water police, when they arrived, and also to Sergeant Davis, Ottawa police. Together they sifted the information, and, finding it pretty conclusive, resolved to arrest Whelan. They accordingly proceeded, between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, to the boarding house kept by one Michael Sharon, on Clarence street, Lower Town, which for some time has been regarded as the headquarters of the Fenian sympathizers hereabouts. They found Whelan in the house, having just returned for the night. They at once seized and handcuffed him; he appeared extremely agitated and nervous; on his person being searched a large-sized Smith & Wesson revolver was found upon him, together with a memorandum book and other papers, as well as a box of cartridges for the revolver. The police conveyed him to the station, and on the way, he acknowledged, without being asked, that he was on the hill, meaning Barrack Hill, where the Parliament House stands, at a quarter past two this morning; this statement, however, he afterwards denied. On reaching the station a close examination of the revolver was made by a professional gunsmith, who found that although the chambers were loaded, the cartridge in one of them was evidently new—having been put in within a few hours. Moreover, in this chamber there were traces of gunpowder, as if there had been a recent explosion, and the subsequent cleaning had not been thorough. All the other chambers were bright and clear. This, if borne out, is a most important point to establish. An examination of the papers found on the prisoner proved them to be damaging, but the police refuse, and properly so, to give any particulars concerning them. It was in consequence of Whelan referring to him by name that Doyle was arrested. His presence when required is considered necessary to establish an important link in the chain of evidence against Whelan, but it is not yet known that he is an accomplice in the crime. Doyle was formerly a soldier, and wears a Crimean medal. He lately served in the Montreal police, and since October last, has been employed as a waiter at the Russell House, where he was arrested. He and Whelan are confined in separate cells, and no communication is allowed with either of them. Whelan is a slightly built man, about five feet seven inches in height, and apparently twenty-eight or thirty years old; his appearance is by no means ill-favored. His look in the cell is restless and uneasy, but he is tolerably cool and self-possessed. He has a wife living in Montreal. Doyle is a middle-aged man, of decent appearance, and easy address. I hear, but I cannot give my authority for the statement, that Whelan was in the gallery of the House of Commons till the adjournment yesterday morning at ten minutes past 2; that on coming down stairs into the lobby he was seen by Patrick Buckley, whose duty it was to sit at the door of the lobby, and that Buckley saw him go out of the House. I learn, further, that he has been seen frequently of late in the gallery until the House rose. These facts, if proved in evidence, would point very strongly to him as the assassin, but strange circumstances are mentioned by detective O'Neil. Late last Wednesday night, Policeman Atkinson while on his beat at the corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street, heard a report of a pistol shot. A gentleman had just passed him, going down Sparks street. He thought the pistol had perhaps been fired by this person, and went after him. On the way he met two members of Parliament coming eastward, and asked them if they knew the gentleman whom they had met. They replied it was Mr. McGee, and Mr. Atkinson, thinking it unlikely Mr. McGee would have fired the shot, and, hearing no outcry, he turned back and dismissed the subject from his mind. He, however, reported the matter at the station next day, and the occurrence of this morning brought it again into prominence. Yesterday evening an examination was made of the front part of Mrs. Trotter's house, and in the window-sill a mark of a bullet wound was discovered. Now O'Neil says he has conclusive evidence to show that the shot, which was apparently aimed at Mr. McGee, was fired by Whelan. Of course the nature of this evidence has not been made public, but it is said that it will be proven beyond a doubt that Whelan fired the shot, and probably the reward will bring out the fact that he fired the fatal shot also. It is generally believed here that there is a gang of ruffians mixed up in the assassination, and, if so, it is more than likely that the large rewards offered will tempt some of them to confess everything.

THE FUNERAL.

OTTAWA, April 9—3 P. M.

The remains of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee were conveyed to the Catholic Cathedral from his late residence at Mrs. Trotter's, shortly after eight o'clock this morning. An immense cortege of mourners followed the hearse to the church. Among those present were many Senators and members of the House of Commons.

The following gentlemen, most of them former colleagues of the deceased in the government, acted as pall-bearers: Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. Cartier, Tilly, Alex. Mackenzie, Kenny, Chauveau, Sandfield Macdonald and Cockburn, Speaker of the House of Commons. Immense crowds filled Sparks, Rideau and Sussex streets, and as the funeral procession went slowly forward there was every manifestation of regret and mourning. The cathedral was densely filled with people of all classes, who respectfully made way for the body to be borne up to the altar. The church was hung throughout with black. A full choir chanted the *miserere*, the mournful strains of which, expressed in a fitting manner, the feelings of the vast multitude. The services occupied less than half an hour, no mass being performed, after which the body was borne to the railway station, not far off, where, at about nine o'clock, it was placed on a special train and conveyed to Prescott, where it will be transferred to the Grand Trunk and taken to Montreal. It was accompanied by nearly all the Cabinet Ministers and a large number of members of Parliament.

Income Tax Returns of Hamilton County, Ohio (Including Cincinnati.)

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 4.

In the *Gazette*, of yesterday, appeared complete lists from the First and Second Districts of the net incomes subject to a government tax of 5 per cent. The number of names in the two districts were five thousand one hundred and twenty-six. Some idea of the average income realized, not only by those whose names appear on the list, but by the producing population of Hamilton County, may be formed by an examination of the following statement, showing in what amounts this taxable income is distributed among the government tax-payers whose names appear in the list referred to. This statement has been carefully compiled from the returns by going over them for the facts. It is not an estimate:

Number of persons reporting net incomes of less than one thousand dollars	[illegible]
Number reporting net incomes of between $1,000 and $2,000	[illegible]
Number reporting between $2,000 and $3,000	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible]	[illegible]
Number reporting between [illegible] and $100,000	[illegible]
Number reporting above $100,000	[illegible]
Total number in both districts	[illegible]

Terrible Suicide at Indianapolis.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 8.

One of the saddest and most terrible tragedies which has ever occurred in our city was brought to light yesterday a few minutes after twelve o'clock noon. On the 11th of March last a gentleman from Cincinnati came to the Bates House and engaged a room, representing himself to be interested in the new dock business, an arrangement known as the Monumental Cooking Column. He registered his name as George W. George and was assigned room No. 23, which he occupied up to the time of his tragical death. Mr. George made arrangements with Munson & Johnston for nearly two weeks operated one of the columns in their stove establishment. The relations subsequently existing between Mr. George and the proprietors were of the most pleasant character, and in common with the store family that he was in every respect a perfect gentleman.

For some reason, the hopes Mr. George had indulged in with regard to the column were not realized. For the past ten days he had not been about Munson & Johnston's very much, and traces of him had been particularly lost. That business troubles were at the bottom of his insanity, (for no sane man ever deliberately took his own life) is evident [illegible]

[illegible] for nearly two weeks.

Mr. George retired to his room on Tuesday, as usual, revealing nothing to arouse the slightest suspicion. Yesterday morning the maid knocked at his door, found it locked on the inside, with the key in the aperture. It not being unusual for boarders to sleep later some days than common, the girl retired, but came back again at about ten o'clock. The door was still locked, and the maid again left, thinking Mr. George not ready to arise. At half-past twelve the called at the room once more, and finding the situation unchanged, her suspicions were aroused and she looked in over the transom to find the inmate lying dead on the floor. Word was given at the office, the door was broken in, and Mr. George was discovered upon the floor, a Derringer pistol in his hand, with his brains and blood scattered about the room. The ball entered the right temple, blowing off a large piece of the skull, crashing through the forehead, tearing a hole in its exit as large as the bottom of a tea cup.

Upon the stand were three letters, one to Captain Hartwell, of the Bates House, and the others—one to his wife and the other to his son—descriptive of his feelings, his reasons for the deed, etc.

AN INDIANA DUEL.

An Affair of Honor and a Woman—A Bloodless Duel—Proposition to Fight it Out—Mutual Satisfaction.

The Kokomo (Ind.) *Tribune*, April 9, publishes a long account of a duel near that place, from which we extract the following:

As the parties were both young men, of course there was a woman in the case. We have all the particulars, but deem it unfair towards the young lady to mention her name. Both of the gentlemen had been paying attention to her. Let this suffice. There had been a bitter misunderstanding for some time, which resulted in the following correspondence:

THE CHALLENGE.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 4, 1868.

CHARLEY: I admit the fact that we were both somewhat wrong in our conduct toward each other. I am willing to forget and forgive all, but you appear to be a coward, and [illegible] ... [illegible] Captain J. W. Jack, will make the necessary arrangements and terms, at your option. Hoping to receive your reply soon, I am yours, respectfully,

HARRY A. LINDSAY.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 6, 1868.

MR. HARRY A. LINDSAY—Sir: Your note is received. In reply I will say I have no apologies to make to Miss ——, and if there is anything left me as an honorable man only to accept the challenge to fight you. My place is out on the old race-track. My time is six o'clock this p. m. My weapons are dueling pistols; my distance is ten paces.

All other necessary arrangements will be made by Mr. Dick E. Dayhuff. I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. H. LEACH.

Both are young men of about twenty-one years, and are over six feet in height. The writer conversed with Mr. Linsday at the railroad bridge. He was a little nervous, but in good cheer, quoted Shakespeare and laughed gaily, regretting that he had not put on a clean shirt. He talked freely of the combat, regretted its necessity, but was anxious to have it over, so he hurried up the arrangements. Mr. Leach was more reticent, calmer, and only conversed when he was addressed.

ON THE GROUND.

The ground was stepped and the parties placed in position. Mr. Dick Dayhuff, Mr. Leach's second, examined the person of Mr. Linsday to see that no weapons were on or about his person. At the same time, Captain Jack, Mr. Linsday's second, examined Mr. Leach for the same purpose. The pistols were then handed to each. Mr. Linsday objected, saying they were not the kind agreed upon. The other was brought to him to show that they were both alike and he was asked to take his choice. "Let Charley choose first" was his reply. So one was given to Leach and the other returned to him.

The Captain then addressed the parties, rehearsing the cause of the meeting, and asked if either of them in case neither were willing to [illegible] ... [illegible] settlement. No reply coming, the question was put again. When there was no answer now, the other second, Mr. Dayhuff, said, "silence gives consent." "Then," said the Captain, "if you maintain silence, a shot shall be complete satisfaction." He then directed them to turn their backs and when he counted "one," "two," they should turn and aim, and at "three" they should fire. Mr. Linsday asked that the directions be made plain. They were repeated slowly and carefully, the parties standing in position. After a few seconds the command was given. They both stood erect, half turned, the right arm of each extended holding a pistol in hand that seemed to be directed with precision. There was a thin cloud over the bright moon and a haziness in the air that prevented a close scrutiny of the parties, but they appeared, as well as could be seen, calm and determined. The spectators were deeply excited, as everything indicated a fatal shot for both.

THE FIRING.

In ten seconds, the word "three" was pronounced distinctly by Captain Jack. Almost simultaneously with the word the pistol in Mr. Leach's hand was discharged and there was a click but no report from Mr. Linsday's, who remembering that he was out of danger, and that his antagonist had lost his shot, generously threw his pistol upon the sand, only complaining that it had "snapped." His second claimed it was so expressed an opinion that it had not been "snapped," but that the trigger pulling hard, the pistol being a self-cocking one, his finger had slipped the trigger, thus making the snapping sound. Mr. Linsday was satisfied when his second, snapping it, it was discharged in the air.

A NEW TROUBLE.

This being over, Mr. Leach drew his coat and said he would carry with his enemy in true Indiana style. The seconds now interfered and prevented an attack, while Mr. Linsday stood his ground calmly. Mr. Leach was reminded that he had agreed that the contest should be a final settlement of the account, and Mr. Linsday was addressed as to his own wishes. He replied by addressing his foe thus: "Charley, I am willing to forget all that is past if you forgive all that my action did. Will you do as I will meet you again at your own time and place and under such circumstances as you may choose to arrange—where we may alone fight this matter out." The committee of reference consisting of the seconds and Dr. H. C. Cole, the surgeon selected by the parties who was on the ground with a full kit of surgical instruments, lint, restoratives, &c., decided that the challenge having come from Mr. Lindsay, and that the agreement understood by the parties just as they were placed in position being valid, it would be dishonorable in Mr. Leach not to accept the first paragraph of Mr. Lindsay's proposition. After a little consultation, delay, Mr. Leach accepted; the parties shook hands and all returned to the city.

Burning of Butler's American Theatre.

From the New York World, April 8.

A few minutes after one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered burning in the dressing-rooms on the left-hand side of the stage in the rear of Butler's American Theatre, on Crosby street. An alarm soon brought the Fire Department to the spot, and when the stage door was forced open the whole of the rear portion of the building, together with the scenery, stage, &c., was discovered to be on fire. Several steamers were in a short time throwing copious streams of water on the flames, but owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the building and the construction of the theatre they spread rapidly to the auditorium, which was completely burned out. The fire also extended to the second floor of the building, which was occupied by the Apprentices' Library. Before the flames were subdued that portion of the premises used as a theatre was completely gutted.

The entrance to the theatre is at 472 Broadway, and the building runs through to Crosby street. It was formerly known as Mechanics' Hall, and was for years occupied by Bryant's Minstrels. It was leased to Robt. W. Butler shortly after he was burned out at No. 444 Broadway, at the time the City Assembly Rooms were destroyed. Mr. Butler estimates his loss at from $8,000 to $10,000, on scenery, properties, etc. He has an insurance of $5,000.

The company of songsters, minstrels, and danseuses, among whom were the Zacoill sisters, Tillie Stewart, Frank Pettengill and Johnny Thompson, lost all the wardrobe and properties they had in the place. Their loss is about $6,000, on which there is no insurance.

The building is owned by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, who occupied the second and third floors as the Apprentices' Library. The Society used that portion of the building formerly occupied as a school-room. The damage to the building is estimated at $8,000, and to books and other property, $2,000.

The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the ladies' dressing-rooms, from some unknown cause, during the temporary absence of the colored watchman. The matter will be fully investigated.

Greenbacks vs. Bank Notes.

From the New York World.

[illegible]

Additional Particulars of the Appalling Calamity.

Miraculous Escape of James H. Leonard from the Burning Steamer.

He Floats for Twelve Hours on the Wheel-House and Lands Near Evanston.

Probably Seventy-five Persons Burned or Drowned.

The Scene at Waukegan Yesterday—Searching for Bodies.

Additional List of Names of Passengers.

Speculations in Relation to the Cause of the Fire.

The excitement over the loss of the steamer Sea Bird, on Thursday last, has extended to a great distance. It is probable that no similar event since the loss of the Lady Elgin has created so profound a sensation, mingled with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret. Reports from the several points along the lake shore, on the route which the ill-starred boat was accustomed to traverse, represent the anxiety and agony of those who had friends on board as most intense. Almost hourly during yesterday despatches were sent to this city to inquire if anything further had been heard from any of the unfortunates. [illegible]

IN THIS CITY.

In this city yesterday the calamity, its details as gained from the papers, and the theories regarding its origin, was the subject of most general comment throughout the day, among acquaintances, in families and in places of business. The deepest interest was shown in looking for later and additional particulars, and rumors of all sorts of every description were circulated, gaining in color and exaggeration as they passed from mouth to mouth.

A THIRD SURVIVOR.

Since our last issue intelligence has been received of the safety of another of the passengers, making in all three survivors out of the entire number who were on board the Sea Bird. The name of this person is Mr. James H. Leonard, who resides at Manitowoc. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. A. Adams, proprietor of the Evanston House, at Evanston, was aroused by the sound of knocking at his door. On opening the door, Mr. Adams saw a man standing, but in a condition pitiable to behold. He had evidently been in the water, as his clothing was one mass of ice and frost, and his haggard appearance showed that he had to cling to the door for support. He said that he had been shipwrecked; that he was one of the passengers of the Sea Bird, and that he had just come out of the water, where he had been for many hours. Mr. Adams took him in, kindly cared for him; his clothes were changed for dry garments and he was soon seated before a warm fire. A supper was ordered for him, but he showed considerable hesitation in availing himself of this hospitality. Mr. Adams asked if he was not hungry, when the sufferer burst into tears as he said, "I am hungry, for I have had nothing to eat since Wednesday night. But I have no money. I had some, but it was in my wife's keeping, and she is gone—All is lost." The unfortunate man was properly cared for and persuaded to remain at the hotel until he should be wholly recovered.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. LEONARD.

Yesterday morning our reporter went to Evanston, where he had an interview with Mr. Leonard, who made to him the following statement: My name is James H. Leonard. I live at Manitowoc, [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

Judge Drummond was yesterday engaged, in the hearing of the case of [illegible] ... against the Home Insurance Company, [illegible] ... heretofore fully mentioned in THE TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for April contains an essay on the extinguishment of the National Debt, by William Endicott, of Boston, in which is submitted the following propositions:

I. The conversion of greenbacks into a [illegible] ... currency to a specie basis, [illegible]

II. The extinction, as rapidly as practicable, [illegible]

III. The debt, maturing in 1871, 1874 and 1881, to be replaced, at maturity by a similar sinking fund loan. [illegible]

IV. The reservation of one per cent of [illegible] ... of taxation, [illegible]

V. Economy in the public expenditure, and a [illegible]

VI. A scrupulous fulfillment of every engagement of the government, legal or moral.

The first proposition as laid down by Mr. Endicott is new and original. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Particulars of the Appalling Calamity.

Miraculous Escape of James B. Leonard from the Burning Steamer.

He Floats for Twelve Hours on the Wheel-House and Lands Near Evanston.

Probably Seventy-five Persons Burned or Drowned.

The Scene at Waukegan Yesterday—Searching for Bodies.

Additional List of Names of Passengers.

Speculations in Relation to the Cause of the Disaster.

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. LEONARD.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

COUNTY COURT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

LATER.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

LATEST MARKET NEWS

New York Financial News.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Provision Market.

Ocean Freights.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

TOLEDO.

CLEVELAND.

MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE.

ST. LOUIS.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Miscellaneous.

Astrology.

ASTROLOGIST AND DOCTRESS

Of the Nineteenth Century. MADAME ROSS, from England, the greatest Astrologist now in America.

At No. 47 Hubbard-court.

COME ONE—COME ALL.

Removal.

REMOVAL OF THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

ROBERT GOLDBECK, Director.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

SMITH & BREWER,

No. 132 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation!

H

"Highly Concentrated"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

E

Men, Women and Children.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

THE RECORDS of the INSANE ASYLUMS,

Organic Weakness,

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

INVARIABLY DOES.

A Trial will Convince the Most Skeptical.

L

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy.

No Family Should be Without It.

M

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cure These Diseases,

B

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

MALE OR FEMALE,

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

O

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE,

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries selected with great care.

PREPARED IN VACUO.

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

D

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

Your Destiny.

Dr. Townsend,

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Bassett,

Private Matters.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND NEW YORK

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA OR NICARAGUA,

United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Proposals.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF

Stencil Tools.

$10 a Day

Made by any one with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address, A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Corsets.

THOMSON'S

PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING,"

THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET!

General Notices.

CAUTION.

DIEGO LAVALLE.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS,

Scales



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

SARSAPARILLIAN,

Pareira Brava

PAREIRA BRAVA,

Price, $1 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5.

Gift Enterprises.

LINCOLN

DIORAMIC ASSOCIATION,

A Magnificent Work of Art.

Wonderful Exhibitions!

Distribution of Photographs

DIORAMA,

FARMS, MEMORIALS, AND OTHER VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

Diorama of the Funeral Obsequies

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

On the 1st Day of August, 1868,

THE DIORAMA,

And the Following Valuable Premiums

6,150 PREMIUMS.

How to Obtain Certificates.

CLUB RATES.

LINCOLN DIORAMIC ASSOCIATION,

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars

GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Gold Pens.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS

Do not wear out. A single one will Last a Lifetime. By their use the labor of writing is reduced, greater uniformity is obtained, Ease, Elegance and beauty acquired, Economy, Pleasure and Profit consulted. The Best, Cheapest and most Durable instruments for writing ever used.

SENT BY MAIL SAFELY.

Prices, Fifty Cents and upward.

No Travelling Agents employed.

Call, and you will find Pens exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, or enclose stamp for circular.

A. MORTON,

25 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

Disaster at St. Mary's Church.

A Frightful Scene of Terror, Consternation and Dismay.

Three Women Killed, and Many Fatally and Seriously Injured.

The Result Produced by a Combination of Harmless Causes.

The Sisters of Mercy Convent Changed into a Morgue.

A Night of Fearful Woe and Lamentation.

Names and Particulars Regarding the Killed and Wounded.

An Inquisition into the Causes of the Calamity to be Held To-day.

Last night, Saint Mary's Church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, was utterly filled with devout worshippers. It was Good Friday night; [illegible]

Last night it was packed to its fullest capacity. The floor and galleries were filled till they could hold no more. [illegible]

THE PANIC.

All were listening then with reverential silence. [illegible]

THE STAMPEDE.

They sprung from the narrow and inconvenient pews and rushed along the crowded aisles, forgetful of all, animated only by the blind desire for self-preservation, [illegible]

THE DOORS CLOSED.

[illegible]

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

[illegible]

THE ALARM GIVEN.

[illegible]

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES.

[illegible]

THE DEAD AND THE DYING.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE JANITOR.

[illegible]

REFLECTIONS.

[illegible]

JOHN WYCLIFF.

Lecture by Henry Vincent in Plymouth Church.

Henry Vincent delivered the first of a course of lectures in Plymouth Congregational Church, to a large and appreciative audience, last evening. The subject of the lecture was John Wycliff, the great English Protestant.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

3 BUILDINGS ON DEARBORN-ST.,

And Four on Madison-st.,

AT AUCTION.

Two Wooden Buildings, Nos. 137 and 139 Dearborn-st.

One Brick and Wood Building, No. 141 Dearborn-st.

And the Four Wooden Buildings Nos. 88, 88, 90 and 92 Madison-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Furniture, Carpets, Glassware, &c.,

Furniture from the Tremont House

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, April 11, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOOD DOUBLE SEAT BUGGY

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

GLASSWARE,

Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF

LOTS

AT

HIGHLAND PARK,

ONLY

23 Miles North of Chicago.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS,

On the Milwaukee Railroad.

ELEGANT HOMES

AND

MODERATE TAXES!

300 Choice Residence Lots

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

NEW FURNITURE,

No. 152 South State-st.,

On SATURDAY, April 11th, at 9½ o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Assignee's Sale of Furniture,

THIS MORNING,

One First-rate Horse and Furniture Wagon.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At E. H. Stein's Bazaar,

No. 79 South Clark-st.

J. S. CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—BY CHILDS BROS.,

FURNITURE, ETC.

AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, APRIL

BY W. HINTON.

Personal.

[illegible]

URIEL ACOSTA.

Uriel Acosta Matinee,

AT 2 P. M. TO-DAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A Great Success. Two New Plays.

DORA, OR THE FARMER'S WILL.

WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.
Grand Duchess.

BY THE GREAT

PARISIAN COMPANY,

AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

For Five Nights, and One Matinee, Only, Commencing

ON MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Admission $1. Reserved Seats $1.50.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

GRAND DUCHESS.

Crushed by Icebergs,

BY

WILLIAM BRADFORD, OF NEW YORK.

Open on Exhibition, Saturday, April 11th,

JEVNE & ALMINI, No. 150 South Clark

SOCIAL PARTY.

Bourniquo's Dancing Academy,

THIS EVENING.

BURLINGTON HALL.

GRAND SOIREE THIS EVENING.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—The four-story brick building, [illegible]

TO RENT—Lumber yard on Grove-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A store to be used for dry goods [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1. Large dock, [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, store No. 245 [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement of No. 88 LaSalle-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Office now occupied by Security Life Insurance Co., [illegible]

TO RENT—Desirable business offices in the Reynolds Block. [illegible]

TO RENT—Large room for light manufacturing purposes, [illegible]

TO RENT—Lofts, with steam power. [illegible]

TO RENT—The old "Board of Trade" Hall [illegible]

TO RENT—By J. M. Williams, Room 1, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 63 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, three-story and basement store, [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, the basement [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 15 Canal-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—At a low rent, a large room, [illegible]

TO RENT—The four upper floors at No. 13 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Desk room in basement No. 139 [illegible]

TO RENT—Office—One-half of the large [illegible]

TO RENT—Desk room, or part of a furnished front office. Apply at 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—The two new stores Nos. 101 and 103 [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 43 South Water-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick store 57 West Randolph st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable office in the new building 11 and 13 Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, Methodist Church Block.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—First class fixtures of 148 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, at 50 cents per 100 copies, at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 billiard tables, complete and in good order. Inquire at THOS. NELSON'S Paint Shop, No. 157 Dearborn-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE—One circus tent, seats and chandeliers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two nine-foot show cases, two [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four Phelan & Collender billiard tables, [illegible]

FOR SALE—2,000 ornamental nursery [illegible]

FOR SALE—Twelve show cases, six counters, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Propeller—The new light-draught [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 shares Manufacturers' Bank stock. Inquire at 52 State-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A good horse, five years old, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new light open buggy, piano body. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 horse, harness and express wagon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One span mules, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A leather shifting-top carriage, [illegible]

WANTED—A horse or horse and spring wagon or buggy, [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On the steamer Sea Bird, [illegible]

LOST—A Black Dog (skin), a setter. [illegible]

LOST—$50.00 Reward—On Tuesday, [illegible]

LOST—A black Newfoundland Dog, [illegible]

TO RENT—With furniture for sale, the dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—A nice cottage, with modern improvements, [illegible]

TO RENT—A house with 10 rooms, West [illegible]

TO RENT—A 2-story frame dwelling with [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1, houses 233 and 234 [illegible]

TO RENT—Two dwelling houses, with [illegible]

TO RENT—Two 2-story frame dwelling houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—The two-story and basement house No. 736 West Lake-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, the new two-story houses [illegible]

TO RENT—Desirable house, 296 West Madison-st. Furniture for sale cheap. [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel, and furniture for sale, [illegible]

TO RENT—A 1½-story frame house, No. [illegible]

TO RENT—Nice, new 1½-story house, [illegible]

TO RENT—Nice two-story house of 13 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—For two or three years, to a small family [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage of 6 rooms, with good barn; [illegible]

TO RENT—A boarding house at 140 State-st.

TO RENT—A nice house, 11 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 306 North Wells and No. 261 North Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage near Union Park. Inquire of JOHN W. ELA, 134 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—Upper story of a house in a fine location, [illegible]

TO RENT—73 Walnut-st. Has 11 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Beautiful cottage of six rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Two-story frame houses, seven rooms each, [illegible] MEAD & COE, 94 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—House of 10 rooms, on North LaSalle-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage near Union Park, six rooms, good location and in good repair. [illegible]

TO RENT—The marble front house No. 31 Washington-st. Inquire at 171 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—House No. 17 South May-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on Blue Island-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class brick house of 12 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Large frame house No. 11 Eighteenth-st., near the lake. [illegible]

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park, with furniture for sale; [illegible]

TO RENT—The three-story and basement brick house No. 6 Eldridge-court, [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, for ladies or gentlemen, or housekeeping, at 140 South Clinton-st., between Monroe and Adams.

TO RENT—Rooms—Between Douglas Monument and University. [illegible]

TO RENT—A nice large furnished front room. [illegible]

TO RENT—A large front room and bed-room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished and neatly kept room at 137 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished room in Portland Block. Inquire of the Janitor, Room No. 49.

TO RENT—A front room in Beavers Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—Nicely furnished front or back rooms at 236 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A few pleasant sleeping rooms [illegible]

To Lease—Real Estate.

TO LEASE—For a term of years, one hundred feet on Michigan-av., [illegible]

TO LEASE—For a term of ten years, good building lots on Western-av. and Van Buren-st., [illegible]

TO LEASE—300 feet of dock north side of Goose Island, [illegible]

TO LEASE—146 feet dock property, North Branch, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately—A furnished house with 4 or 5 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—House with 8 or 10 rooms. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Between the 20th and 1st, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—$1,000 rent per annum will be paid for a two-story comfortable house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A genteel cottage of 6 or 8 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good house of 10 or 12 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—On the West Side, a [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Desk room or office [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A nice furnished room for myself and wife, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, three or four furnished rooms for housekeeping. [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engine lathes, all sizes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30-horse power portable engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12 horse power portable engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three 20-horse portable engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engine—Low pressure upright [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines of all sizes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At McGregor's machinery store, [illegible]

WANTED—One portable 6 to 8-horse power engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Wood-working machinery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Baird & Bradley, Loan Agents and Real Estate Offices, corner Lake and [illegible]

FOR SALE—By George & Williams, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap Homes—Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The one-story and half house, No. 64 South Sangamon-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new marble front dwellings, [illegible] E. W. ALEXANDER.

FOR SALE—By Willet Dorland, 131 South Clark-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine double front brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—By the owners, one of those brick houses [illegible] W. B. BURDICK.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A cottage on Green-st., between Adams and Jackson. [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class marble front on Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., a first-class three-story marble front house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful three-story marble front dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine brick house, two-story and basement, 267 Erie-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story house, store below, dwelling up stairs, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain, four days only—A good 1½-story frame house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story brick house, with 50 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—On the northeast corner of Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A three story frame building, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pleasant residence west of Union Park, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class new three-story brick dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two houses on leased ground, [illegible] J. F. STARR, 134 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot, 30x180 feet, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two lots, 50 by 130, on Warren-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., the first-class three-story brick house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling of 10 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very pleasant cottage of 6 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—80x170 corner Wabash-av. and Peck-court, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very choice residence on Calumet-av. [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two new houses on Calumet-av., [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

17 South Union-st., near Washington.—One or two gentlemen can obtain a very pleasant room, with good board, home comfort and central location, for $5 per week. Apply soon.

41 Hubbard-court.—A front parlor suitable for two gentlemen with board. [illegible]

78 South Green-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with gas and water, to gentlemen.

86 Michigan-av.—To rent, with or without board, a large room, [illegible]

88 Monroe-st.—Briggs House No. 2—Pleasant rooms, with or without board. [illegible]

95 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Nicely furnished front room [illegible]

118 West Jackson-st.—Elegantly furnished front room, with board, [illegible]

137 West Monroe-st.—A suite of rooms on first floor, [illegible]

200 Randolph-st., next to Metropolitan Hall.—A number of pleasant rooms [illegible]

215 Erie-st.—Furnished rooms, with first-class board, [illegible]

310 Michigan-av.—To rent, with board, [illegible]

371 West Lake-st.—Nicely furnished front chamber, [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE, north of Harrison-st.—A very desirable suite of rooms [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And room in a small private family, [illegible]

BOARD—For a young man in a private family, [illegible]

BOARD—With large furnished room, by a gentleman [illegible]

BOARD—By a single gentleman, in a private family [illegible]

BOARD—By a single gent, a well-furnished bed-chamber [illegible]

BOARD—A furnished room for myself and wife, [illegible]

BOARD—With two furnished rooms, for a gentleman, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Baird & Bradley, Loan Agents and Real Estate Offices, [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres corner Douglas-place [illegible]

FOR SALE—By W. T. Shufeldt, 116½ LaSalle-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Business Property—A choice lot on Madison-st., near Wabash-av. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—100 feet, east front, [illegible] A. B. WING & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice—Block 17, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Cheap and on easy terms, a lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—On South Side, ¾ mile from Court House, [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—River lots—One containing about 5 acres; [illegible] SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 16 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Indiana-av., in Wentworth Tract, north of Thirty-third-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One very fine residence lot, 50 by 125 feet deep, on Sangamon-st., [illegible] F. BALDWIN, 104 Randolph-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—24 lots on Wabash-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several lots on and near Cottage Grove-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots in Cleaverville, $30 per foot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 good lots, West Side, at low figures [illegible]

FOR SALE—46 feet fronting south on Adams-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very desirable investment—[illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., opposite new Rock Island depot, [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 75 LaSalle-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—In the city of Waukegan, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses, lots and farms, at Hinsdale, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A farm of 160 acres, good prairie, [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—Section 4, 33, 10, Will County, [illegible] MEAD & COE, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Small farm of 40 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—368 acres of farm land near a station [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Drug Store—A first-class drug store for sale [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Marcher House, the only hotel in [illegible]

FOR SALE—To a good business man with $700 to $1,000 cash, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A jewelry stock, business, tools and shop fixtures, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class millinery and dressmaking establishment [illegible]

FOR SALE—A leather and harness hardware store [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, with or without the store, of a country store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, with lease. Must be sold [illegible]

FOR SALE—The whole or one-half of a meat and provision market, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Splendid Business Chance—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good business, well established; [illegible]

FOR SALE—An old established drug store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-stocked drug and book store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The well known and old established [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house, on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A family grocery store, well located, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a well-established grocery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best stands for news depot. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store, doing a good business, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store—The proprietor of [illegible]

FOR SALE—$5,000 to $10,000 can be realized [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery store and saloon, with [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, if taken within a few days, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A retail drug store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Office, team, three wagons [illegible]

WANTED—A salesman to travel for a wholesale [illegible]

WANTED—Good energetic salesmen to sell goods by sample, [illegible]

WANTED—Four experienced salesmen to [illegible]

WANTED—Two salesmen in the wholesale hat trade. Address "HATS," Tribune office.

WANTED—A lad 15 years old in a wholesale store, [illegible]

WANTED—A single man who understands [illegible]

WANTED—A good prescription druggist. [illegible]

WANTED—A good porter in a wholesale drug house. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents and solicitors for the [illegible]

WANTED—A young man for an office. [illegible]

WANTED—Two first-class carpet salesmen. [illegible]

WANTED—A boy of 14 or 15 who has some knowledge [illegible]

WANTED—A young man who thoroughly understands [illegible]

WANTED—25 smart business men to sell goods [illegible]

FOR SALE—Merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing goods [illegible]

WANTED—A man to take charge of a sash, blind and door factory. [illegible]

WANTED—An energetic man with $500 to $1,000 [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Immediately—A first-class carriage painter, [illegible]

WANTED—A man who is competent to take charge of power looms [illegible] WALLACE & WHEELER.

WANTED—15 carpenters, this day. Apply to DUFFY & STEPHENS, 137 and 139 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—Ten good carpenters, immediately. [illegible]

WANTED—A good house painter that understands kalsomining, [illegible]

WANTED—A good carriage blacksmith, [illegible]

WANTED—Two good plasterers at No. 7 River-st. Inquire of PHILIP AUGER.

WANTED—Shade hangers, immediately, at J. J. McGRATH'S, 73 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Two shoemakers on custom work. Call at 397 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Saddle makers. Apply to Condict, Woolley & Co., 52 Lake-st.

WANTED—Two or three carvers, at 90 West Randolph-st. Apply to H. W. BATES.

WANTED—A first-class boss plasterer to take the job of plastering [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—200 first-class railroad laborers, [illegible]

WANTED—150 first-class railroad laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for our new book. [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good, stout girl willing to work. [illegible]

WANTED—Women wishing a lucrative and honorable occupation, [illegible]

WANTED—Girl to do general work, who can cook and wash. [illegible]

WANTED—A woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a family, [illegible]

WANTED—At 462 Wabash-av., a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A girl at 148 Warren-st. [illegible]

WANTED—In an American family, a good German or Norwegian girl [illegible]

WANTED—Several good cooks. Also girls for general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—Good girl to do housework in small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do kitchen work at [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—I will pay $5 a week to a first-class [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant nurse girl to go a short distance into the country. [illegible]

WANTED—A good steady girl as chambermaid. Inquire at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A German girl who speaks English, to do general housework, [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant girl for general housework [illegible]

WANTED—At Dorr's Hotel, four dining-room girls, and one scrub girl. [illegible]

WANTED—A woman who understands general housework, [illegible]

WANTED—A good second girl. Apply at No. 235 North LaSalle-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing, [illegible]

WANTED—Madame Loraine, Clairvoyant Medium and Physician, [illegible]

WANTED—Phrenology, physiognomy and [illegible]

WANTED—$2,500 for 3 years, on improved city property, [illegible]

WANTED—A man to work or take an interest in another [illegible]

WANTED—Attention—We have $300,000 worth of first-class furniture [illegible]

WANTED—I want $3,000 for four or five years on real estate security, [illegible]

WANTED—For two or three years, $1,200 [illegible]

WANTED—A man with from $450 to $500 [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having $3,000 or $5,000 [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—An improved farm within 300 miles of Chicago [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—The friends of ROBERT WOOD [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 to $8,000 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest in a well-established [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage with me [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a cash capital of from $500 to $1,000 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $300 to $500 to [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In the [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a teacher of [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman in a wholesale clothing house; [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a married man [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the History of the War between the States, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dana's Life of Gen. U. S. Grant, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "LIFE OF [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Clark's Indelible Pencils [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Important! [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—10,000 male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S NEW WORK. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$180 made [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately to sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a new style [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For MEN OF OUR DAY; [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Thirty Days—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—We want first-class agents [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 to $20 per day with [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$250 a month made [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For BINGLEY'S HISTORY OF ANIMATED NATURE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—New book, entitled "A PICTURE OF THE DESOLATED STATES," [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—500, immediately, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $20 per day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel for a [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell "The Boys [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—An experienced agent [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell photographs [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Pianos, melodeons and organs [illegible]

FOR SALE—Any one wishing to purchase [illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

The Question of Ruling Upon Evidence.

The Votes on Admitting Sherman's Testimony.

The President's Counsel in Consultation.

Who Will Make the Closing Speeches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

BLOOMINGTON.

McLean County Republican Convention—A Lively and Enthusiastic Performance—The Convention Unanimously Adopted [illegible]

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

[illegible]